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ROWNTREE, B. S. and LESKER, B. *Unemployment: a social study.* (London: Macmillan. 1911. 10s. 6d.)

SEEFRIED-GULGOWSKI, E. *Kaschubische Hausindustrie. Auf Anregung des deutschen Vereins für ländliche Wohlfahrts- und Heimatpflege herausgegeben.* (Berlin: Deutsche Landbuchhandlung. 1911. Pp. iv, 36, illus. 1 m.)

SITTEL, V. *Die Frauenarbeit im Handelsgewerbe.* (Leipzig: J. Wörner. 1911. Pp. 133. 3 m.)

WINNIG, A. *Der grosse Kampf im deutschen Baugewerbe 1910. Im Auftrage des Verbandsvorstandes des deutschen Bauarbeitervereins.* (Berlin: Buchhandlung Vorwärts. 1911. Pp. vii, 288. 3 m.)

Salaires et coût de l'existence à diverses époques jusqu'en 1910. (Paris: Imprimerie Nationale. 1911. 7.50 fr.)

A report issued by the Department of Labor of France covering period from 1806 to 1910.

Money, Prices, Credit, and Banking

History of Money in the British Empire and the United States.

By AGNES F. DODD. (London: Longmans, Green and Company. 1911. Pp. xiv, 356. 5s.)

This book is an attempt to collect in one volume a history of money and currency in all English speaking nations from the earliest times to the present, covering Great Britain, her colonies and the United States; and including a history of the metallic money and production of precious metals, a history of paper money and banking, and a history of prices as affected by money.

Part I on the British Empire includes the coinage and banking history of England from the earliest times, and has separate chapters on Scotch and Irish banking, India, and the colonies. Part II is a history of money and banking in the United States from colonial times to the present.

The book adds little to our knowledge of monetary history or to our understanding of the principles of money and banking. It is merely a brief account in usable form of the coinage history and banking history of the English nations. There are many inaccuracies of statement which impair its usefulness; and a failure at many points to grasp the real meaning of the facts of the situation. For example, on page 217, "In 1834 the adoption of the gold standard in the United States"; page 312, the state-

ment that the limitation on bank circulation in the United States was removed in 1871; page 316, the inflation bill of 1874 is described as proposing to add \$400,000,000 of greenbacks to the circulation; and pages 331 and 332, the statements that gold certificates are issued only in denominations of \$20 and above and greenbacks \$10 and above, and that the Treasury notes of 1890 are reissued when redeemed at the Treasury. Also there are some evidences of careless or ambiguous statement; as for example, pages 123 and 130, "incontrovertible" paper money; and page 182, a rather inadequate explanation of the leading position of London as a financial center.

For American readers the most valuable part of the book will be that dealing with the early history of coinage in Great Britain, and perhaps the chapters on Indian and colonial currencies. As a brief source of information on these subjects it is valuable; but everything relating to banking and to the monetary history of the United States is available in better form elsewhere.

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Das französische Bankwesen mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der drei Depositengrossbanken. By EUGEN KAUFMANN. (Tübingen: J. C. B. Mohr. 1911. Pp. xii, 372. 8 m.)

Die Entstehung und Entwicklung der grossen französischen Kreditinstitute mit Berücksichtigung ihres Einflusses auf die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung Frankreichs. By BERNARD MEHRENS. (Stuttgart: J. G. Cotta. 1911. Pp. ix, 360. 8 m.)

Most of the writers on European banking have given well nigh exclusive attention to the great central banks and to problems arising from the issues of bank notes. Happily the subject is at length receiving more comprehensive treatment. In the works of Riesser, Prion, and others satisfactory accounts are to be found of all the various kinds of German banking institutions, together with careful analyses of the working of the system as a whole. In these volumes by Kaufmann and Mehrens a good beginning is made towards the accomplishment of a similar service for France. Of the two, that by Kaufman is, as its title indicates, the more comprehensive in scope; it is also the more valuable in other respects. Mehrens gives, from readily accessible sources of information, a good straightforward account of the four great French